

50X1-HUM

CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR

SUBJECT Economic - Agriculture, crops, livestock

DATE OF INFORMATION 1952

HOW
PUBLISHED Daily, twice-weekly newspapers

DATE DIST. 3 DEC 1952

WHERE
PUBLISHED Moscow

NO. OF PAGES 4

DATE
PUBLISHED 24 - 29 Oct 1952

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

USSR GRAIN HARVEST REVIEW, AND DATA ON
LIVESTOCK INCREASE, NEW FERTILIZER, CITRUS AND COTTON HARVEST

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

USSR

According to data of the Main State Inspectorate for Yield Determination under the Council of Ministers USSR, the highest 1952 grain harvests were obtained in the Ukraine, Northern Caucasus, and the Crimea, although grain harvests in many other areas of the country were also higher than in 1951. Gross harvests of fiber flax, sunflowers, and potatoes were greater than in 1951; gross harvests of raw cotton and sugar beets will exceed 1951 harvests. Thus far, MGS have performed 8 percent more work in kolkhozes than in the corresponding period of 1951. As compared with 1951, 15 percent more grain crops were harvested by combine in kolkhozes of the USSR. (1)

An article by K. Shaposhnikov titled "The Grain Problem in the USSR Has Been Solved Definitely and Irrevocably" contained the following information:

During the Second Five-Year Plan, the yield of grain crops increased more than 20 percent. In 1940, the gross grain harvest exceeded 7 billion pud. In 1940, production of commercial grain (tovar'noye zerno) was 38.3 million metric tons; this figure compares with 21.6 million metric tons of commercial grain produced in 1913. Thus, the grain base which could be used for carrying on war was 77 percent greater in 1940 than in 1913. Even though important grain-producing areas of the country were occupied by the enemy (the Ukraine, Don region, and the Kuban'), the Soviet peasantry supplied both the army and the population with a steady flow of grain.

- 1 -

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>						<u>CONFIDENTIAL</u>						
STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION						
ARMY	X	AIR	X	FBI								

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Postwar measures for increasing grain production were directed primarily to increasing the sown area in the east and rehabilitating agriculture in the occupied areas, so as not only to attain the prewar gross harvest but to exceed it by the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the sown area devoted to grain crops increased more than 20 percent. The 1950 gross grain harvest exceeded the 1940 level by 345 million pud; wheat production in 1950 increased by 376 million pud over the prewar level. The plan for increased yield of grain crops was exceeded during the Fourth Five-Year Plan; in 1950, the yield of grain crops was 13 percent greater than in 1940. The successes in raising the grain economy which have been achieved during the postwar years have created a stable base for the development of animal husbandry, which has become a central task of party and state in the development of USSR agriculture.

Despite unfavorable weather conditions in some areas of the country, the 1951 gross grain harvest was 7.4 billion pud; the harvest of wheat and rye, the principal food grains, exceeded the 1950 level.

In 1952, the gross grain harvest was 8 million pud; the gross wheat harvest increased by 48 percent over 1940. According to preliminary data, the average yield of spiced grain crops in the Kuban' was 22 quintals per hectare. (2)

During the postwar years, a central task of party and state in the development of USSR agriculture has been development of livestock raising. In 7 years, the number of cattle in the USSR increased by 13.4 million head, sheep by 41.8 million head, hogs by 21.2 million head, and horses by 5.6 million head. Now, kolkhoz and sovkhos animal husbandry has become predominant in the country, with regard to both number of livestock and production of animal products. Both gross and commercial production of meat, milk, butter, eggs, wool, and leather in the USSR as a whole has surpassed the prewar level. (3)

During the postwar years, the total capacity of the tractor park in MTS and sovkhoses of the USSR increased 59 percent and that of combines 51 percent as compared with the prewar level. In 1940, the nomenclature of agricultural machines and equipment produced by USSR industry included 84 names; in 1950, the number of names in the nomenclature had risen to 222.

During the postwar years, 1,546 new MTS and shelter-belt, meadow-improvement and mechanized animal husbandry stations were created in the USSR. At the present time, the total number of stations is 8,939. (2)

The Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov of the Academy of Sciences USSR has completed research, the result of which has been determination of the composition of a new type of concentrated, chlorine-free fertilizer. Completion of this research, begun by chemist N. S. Kurnakov while he was still active, is of great significance.

On 24 October, the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences heard A. Ya. Zvorykin, research supervisor, report on the new fertilizer. He pointed out that the new fertilizer is a combination of highly nutritive substances, phosphorus, potassium, and nitrogen. I. V. Yakuskin, active member of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni L. N. Goussin, emphasized that the absence of chlorine in the new fertilizer will favor its use for such crops as tobacco, potatoes, and buckwheat. The new fertilizer ought to be effective for agricultural purposes in the Main Turkmen Canal zone, the Caspian Lowland, and other phases.

Tests of the new fertilizer carried out by the institutes for tobacco and makhorka, tea, and volatile oil plants have shown that it promotes an increase in the yield of many crops.

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

The presidium decided that the new fertilizer should be widely tested in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. (3)

Estonian SSR

In addition to making full use of manure, ashes, and other local fertilizers, kolkhozes of Tallinskaya Oblast annually procure and apply to the soil 150,000 to 200,000 metric tons of peat.

In 1952, kolkhozes of the oblast have already successfully fulfilled the plan for procurement of peat fertilizers. As of 1 October, they had procured almost 200,000 metric tons of peat; this figure compares with a figure of 178,000 metric tons set in the plan for the year 1952.

At present, many kolkhozes of the oblast are successfully coping with the fall task of accumulating and properly storing local fertilizers. These kolkhozes have set themselves the goal of assuring a supply of organic fertilizers sufficient to apply in 1953 not less than 30-35 metric tons to each hectare of summer fallow and each hectare of land devoted to cultivated crops. (4)

Ukrainian SSR

Kolkhozes of Odesskaya Oblast are harvesting a rich harvest of maize, obtaining yields of 35-40 and even 60 quintals per hectare. (2)

Azerbaijani SSR

By 23 October, kolkhozes of the republic had fulfilled the 1952 plan for cutting of tobacco 105 percent. The tobacco growers of the republic have pledged to exceed the plan by 12 million string-meters of tobacco by 7 November. (2)

RSSR

The experience of leading kolkhozes has shown the possibility of growing sugar beets in Nazarovskiy Rayon, Krasnoyarskiy Krai. In 1952, sugar beets were sown for the first time on 800 hectares in the rayon. Many kolkhozes have grown quite a good crop of beets. (3)

At the present time, 230 rural electric power plants are in operation in Ryazanskaya Oblast. More than 2,000 electric motors have been installed in kolkhozes of the oblast. (5)

Uzbek SSR

By 25 October, picking of lemons had begun in kolkhoz orchards of the republic. The crop is generally good. About 80-90 lemons are being picked from each tree bearing fruit for the second year in a kolkhoz of Namanganskaya Oblast; kolkhozes of Samarkandskaya and Tashkentkaya oblasts are picking about that many from trees bearing fruit for the first time.

In some kolkhozes of the republic, oranges are being picked for the first time from trees which were brought from Georgia 4 years ago. In one kolkhoz of Samarkandskaya Oblast, up to 70 fruits are being picked from each young tree. (3)

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Tadzhik SSR

Kolkhozes of Kulyabskaya Oblast fulfilled the state plan for delivery of cotton on 24 October. Of all raw cotton delivered, 96 percent consisted of choice and first grades.(3)

By 24 October, kolkhozes of Leninabadskaya Oblast had delivered 8,000 more quintals of choice raw cotton to the state than at the same time in 1951. Most of the cotton is first grade. Cotton gins of the oblast have considerably increased output of choice grade fiber.(6)

Kirgiz SSR

Harvesting and delivery of raw cotton to the state are unsatisfactory in all three cotton-growing oblasts of the republic. Kolkhozes of Oshskaya, Dzhalsai-Abadskaya, and Frunzenskaya oblasts should have met the annual delivery plan by 2-2.5 percent daily, but during September they fulfilled it by only 1-1.5 percent daily. In October, daily percentage fulfillments of the 1952 plan declined still further; on 20 October, for example, they were 0.55 percent in Oshskaya Oblast, 0.77 percent in Dzhalsai-Abadskaya Oblast, and 0.95 percent in Frunzenskaya Oblast.(6)

By 23 October, field work was being concluded in kolkhozes of Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Avtonomnaya Oblast. Kolkhozes completed the harvest of all grain, legume, and oil-bearing crops a week earlier than in 1951. Plowing and sowing of winter crops was completed before the limit set by plan had expired.(2)

SOURCES

1. Sotsialisticheskoye Zemledeliya, 28 Oct 52
2. Ibid., 24 Oct 52
3. Ibid., 26 Oct 52
4. Ibid., 29 Oct 52
5. Pravda, 25 Oct 52
6. Sovetskoye Khlopkovodstvo, 25 Oct 52

- E N D -

- 4 -

CONFIDENTIAL